

New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1865.

Union State Ticket.

For Judges: **WARD HUNT**, Onondaga.
 For Judges: **JOHN R. PORTER**, Albany.
 For State-Gen. **FRANCIS C. BARLOW**, N. York.
 Comptroller: **THOMAS MILLHOUSE**, Ontario.
 Treasurer: **COL. JOSEPH HOWLAND**, Dutchess.
 Attorney-Gen. **J. H. MARTINDALE**, Monroe.
 Canal Comr. **ROBERT C. DORN**, Schenectady.
 State Engineer: **PLATT GOODSELL**, Niagara.
 Prison Inspr. **HENRY A. BARNUM**, Onondaga.
 Assent Clerk, **Gen. PATRICK H. JONES**, Cattaraugus.
 (Election: Tuesday, Nov. 7.)

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The grand firemen's parade in Philadelphia yesterday was an imposing demonstration. There were in the procession 102 hose carriages, 57 steamers, 11 hand engines, 12 hook and ladder carriages, and 21 ambulances, including 30 companies from abroad. It is estimated that the line was ten miles in length. The day was fine, and the citizens turned out en masse to honor to the firemen.

The Republican Union Judiciary Convention last evening informally nominated Erasmus C. Benedict for Judge of the Supreme Court, Ed. B. Coles, for the Superior Court, Isaac Dayton for the Court of Common Pleas, and A. J. Dittenhofer for both short and long term of the Marine Court. An adjournment was then had to Thursday next.

The trial of Gen. Briscoe, for the alleged larceny of certain moneys, is still in progress at Washington. A motion was made yesterday by a member of the Court that the accused be informed the Court desired no further evidence of his military reputation, as that had been fully established by the testimony, but the motion was denied.

The Union portion of the Methodist congregation in Newport, Ky., over which the Rebel preacher Huston was recently placed by the Conference, have resolved, though in the majority, to withdraw and worship by themselves. One of the Presbyterian Churches has been tendered them for this purpose.

Among the first cases to be tried by the Naval Court Martial, which has been ordered to convene in Washington on the 1st of November, with Vice-Admiral Farragut as President, is that of Lieut. Col. Marsden of the Marine Corps, who is to be tried on various charges of unofficerlike conduct in Boston.

The following appears in *Flake's Bulletin* (Galveston, Texas) of September 29: "We learn that John H. Reagan, late Postmaster-General of the so-called Confederate States, has written a letter which will, no doubt, astonish some of his associates. Among other things he favors negro suffrage."

The United States steamers Rhode Island and Flomet, heretofore mentioned as having been ordered to Havana to convoy to Washington the Rebel ram Stonewall, which was surrendered to the United States by the Spanish authorities, will sail from the Washington yard on the 20th inst.

Attorney-Gen. Speed has returned to Washington after an absence of 10 days, leaving two members of the Cabinet and Secretary Seward and McCulloch still absent. United States Treasurer Spinner has also returned, having been for several weeks absent at the North.

An informal session of the National Fenian Congress was held in Philadelphia yesterday. Six hundred delegates were present. In the evening there was an enthusiastic mass meeting, at which several addresses were made. An attempted disturbance completely failed.

At a late hour last evening a fire broke out on the first floor of No. 3 Bridge-st., occupied as a cotton storehouse. The fire soon extended to No. 5 and the other floors and consumed their entire contents. The loss will be not less than \$500,000.

Daniel Garrity was shot dead on Saturday night in Cambridge, Mass., while trying to force his way into the house of one Garrett, by one of two brothers. The deceased was intoxicated at the time. Both brothers have been arrested.

An inquest into the stabbing affray in Hudson-st., early Sunday morning, was held yesterday and a verdict rendered that the deceased, John Kehring, came to his death by a stab wound with a knife at the hands of Augustus Buckley.

Mr. Harwood, one of the party that accompanied Sir Morton Peto to this country, was presented to the President yesterday, and received heartily as a sympathizer with this country and a supporter of John Bright.

The yachts Palmer and Henrietta left Sandy Hook at precisely noon yesterday on their ocean race. At 1 p. m. they passed Long Branch, the Palmer being one minute and a quarter ahead.

Sir Morton Peto and his companions yesterday visited the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. To-day they will view the objects of interest in Washington.

Dr. Blackburn, of yellow fever notoriety, has been admitted to bail in Toronto on his own recognizances, and his sureties discharged.

George W. Collamer, esq., a prominent and influential citizen of Montpelier, Vt., died on Sunday, aged 63 years.

The British steamer Balbec from Liverpool on the 30th of September, arrived at Boston yesterday. Gov. Stone's majority in Iowa will be about 26,000, and the Legislature three-fourths Republican.

Gold opened yesterday at 145, rose to 145½, and closed at 145. Gold-bearing Government Stocks were steady at about Saturday's prices, but were offered more freely. The miscellaneous list is weak and evaded by the public. Railway Stocks are irregular and there is less disposition to buy them in large blocks. After the public call the market failed. At the Second Board the market broke. Railway Stocks are lower and pressed for sale. Money continues in active demand at 7½ cent on call, and in many cases a commission is obtained in some form. There is more doing in commercial paper, of which the supply is on the increase. Best names cannot be had under 7½ cent, and that usually failed fair is 9½ to 10 cent.

This paragraph is taken from a prominent newspaper. It is worth publication as an illustration of the "healthy loyalty" of the South:

"It is reported that Joseph R. Anderson, manager of the Tredgar Iron Works at Richmond, and recently pardoned, has refused to give employment to any mechanics from Virginia who left that State during the Rebellion. This is intended to reach Union men, who are to be served in the Rebel armies. Anderson, said to be a colored man, employed in his factory a

number of colored free laborers, and was eloquent in praise of their industry and faithfulness; but that was when he was seeking a pardon. Now he has got it his real sentiments begin to be developed."

LEGISLATIVE REFORM.

Outside of this City, the Union nominations for Senators are very generally made, and the nominees, so far as known to us, are nearly or quite all honest, capable, worthy men. Mr. Laban in the 1st, Messrs. Pierson and Crooke in the 11th and 12th (Brooklyn), Mr. Crosby in the 13th districts, are eminently so. What sort of candidates may be ground out of our City Conventions, we cannot yet say, but will cherish the hope that they are such as true men can support without a blush.

As to the Assembly, the prospect is not so favorable. Already, there have been several unit nominations announced, and there are premonitory symptoms of more. By far the best man yet nominated by any party in our City, (Joseph B. Varnum), has peremptorily declined. And this, we fear, may be construed by the Convention to justify them in presenting one less worthy and more pliable. Hence, with no reference to individuals, but in behalf of a vital interest that must not be overlooked, we address this note of warning to the electors.

Our system of Conventional Nominations, by delegates chosen at Primary Meetings, is radically vicious. It presumes that the more intelligent, substantial, public-spirited citizens will attend and control the Primary Meetings, which is an exploded delusion. Some of them do attend once or twice; but, finding there a controlling majority of "roughs," who have been gathered from the adjacent groceries, billiard-saloons and grogshops expressly to "put through" somebody's delegates, and who are bound to do it, the real citizens very naturally become disgusted, and thereafter stay away. Thus the little junta, who aspire to "run the machine" for their selfish ends, soon come to have things their own way at small expense of money or effort, except when they happen to be resisted by another clique as greedy, as cunning, and as unprincipled as themselves. Even then, if they only control the choice of the inspectors who are to receive and count the votes, they care little how many are polled against them, knowing that their delegates are "bound to be" returned anyhow.

Now comes in the legislative jobber, who has "big things" on the tapis, and needs votes at Albany wherewith to secure their passage. True, a high authority in such matters has observed that "It's all—nonsense electing members of the Legislature—you can buy 'em cheaper after they are chosen;" but that is at best measurably true; and the more approved way is to select all you conveniently can and then buy so many more as you may need. So the jobber makes the thing all right with the Ward or district clique, and gets his man nominated, and then elected. Very often, the business is arranged after this fashion: Jones wants a delegation for Judiciary; Smith wants one for Senate or Congress; Brown is more intent on County Officers; while Robinson is "in" for Assembly; and so they agree to elect or to buy in concert, and to allot or apportion when chosen. In many cases, you will see the names of our very first citizens displayed on the jobbers' tickets as delegates to the Judiciary, or Senatorial, or some other Convention; all these being put on as a decoy or blind, to secure confidence or divert attention, and thus enable them to choose their own men for Congress, or Assembly, or whatever may be the post where their hearts are set. And thus men are often sent to the Legislature whose proper destination notoriously is the State Prison.

The Primary Meeting and Delegate Convention machine, in so far as it is applied to Cities, is a swindling failure. It often allows good men to become candidates—if only to facilitate the choice of jobbers on the same ticket to other stations; but this is not its natural result. It naturally lends itself to the golden (or green-back) persuasions of fellows who have "axes to grind," and want to dupe the people into turning the grindstone. Scores of candidates are "regularly nominated," and thus elected, whose abundant brass would not suffice them if required to appear as candidates unshielded by such machinery. "Regular nomination" is the fig-leaf which saves their candidature from the reproach of indecent personal exposure.

We cannot afford to be drawn into personal controversies and libel-suits with all these maggots bred in the compost of political corruption; for the reform so urgently required would not thereby be secured. It is the system that needs to be exposed, reprobated, overthrown. So long as that is retained and respected, no permanent good can be achieved by warring on this or that incident of its operation. Its managers and beneficiaries are of all parties and of none; they often own both of the rival machines, and care little which of their candidates shall be chosen. And "the ring" which bosses and profits by all the heaviest and fattest legislative jobs is composed in about equal proportions of crafty, powerful, unscrupulous members of each of the great parties.

The only effective antidote to this most baneful, demoralizing business is to be found through the refusal of good citizens to vote for jobbers, or the tools of jobbers, or candidates so weak and facile as readily to lend or sell themselves to the uses of jobbers, under the pressure of importunity, flattery, ambition or bribery. And to this end it is essential that the present system of nomination be abandoned, at least so far as legislative candidates are concerned, for one of Public Requisition. Let those electors of any district who wish it well represented in Senate or Assembly assemble wherever they conveniently may, and, after due consideration, designate the man whom they deem fittest to represent them. Let them proceed to sign a requisition that he suffer his name to be presented as a Union, Republican, Democratic or Conservative candidate, or as a Reform candidate irrespective of politics; and let them ask other electors of the district to unite in the requisition. If, on fair experiment, it should appear that their nominee is not acceptable, let him be withdrawn absolutely or in favor of another who shall meantime have

developed the requisite popularity. Thus the public repute and acceptability of a candidate will be tested before there shall be any absolute commitment to his support: thus candidates may be found and presented whom the present machinery will rarely or never accept.

Tax-payers of New-York! this is not our business, but yours. You must take resolute hold of it if you are not content to be at once plundered and shamed by venal, rapacious legislation. Please not to wait for others, but act!

JAMAICA—BEFORE AND AFTER EMANCIPATION.

It is the general opinion that the emancipation of the slaves in the British West Indies has caused the ruin of the Island of Jamaica, at one time the most flourishing sugar colony belonging to England. It is taken for granted that Jamaica is ruined beyond redemption; and her supposed utter prostration is attributed solely to the alleged indolence of the negro, who, it is contended will not labor steadily and continuously except under the compulsion of the lash. Only those, however, who are unacquainted with the industrial history of the colony will come to such a conclusion; for recorded statistics show that its decadence as a sugar country commenced long before the epoch of emancipation, and has been aggravated by causes altogether independent of that event. Indeed, its history furnishes one of the most striking proofs possible of the impolicy of making negro slavery the basis of material prosperity.

Jamaica reached her acme as a sugar-producing country in the early part of the present century. In the decade preceding the commencement of the century she exported an average of 90,000 tons of sugar a year. In the year 1799 a species of the sugar cane known as the "Bourbon," of a very superior description both as regards the quantity and the quality of the liquor it yields, was introduced into the island; and this helped greatly to swell the production of sugar, which for the first seven years of the century averaged 128,000 tons per annum. Up to this time the slave trade had been in vigorous operation; but in the year 1807 British legislation abolished that nefarious and bloody traffic to the colonies of England. Jamaica felt sensibly the effects of this act of humanity and justice, for her exports of sugar at once fell off seriously; and for the next fourteen years they did not average more than 102,000 tons a year. This brings us to the year 1821, when Canning introduced into the House of Commons his famous declaratory resolutions on West India Slavery, aiming at the immediate amelioration of the condition of the slave population of the British West Indies, with a view to the ultimate gradual extinction of Slavery itself. Here was another heavy blow, under which the slave system staggered. The production of sugar again fell off, and from 1821 till 1833, when the emancipation act passed the British Parliament, the yearly average exports of sugar from Jamaica amounted to only 95,000 tons. So that before Emancipation took place the production of sugar had fallen from 128,000 tons to 95,000 tons, being a decrease of 33,000, or nearly 25 per cent!

Slavery was the basis of that prosperity which gave Jamaica the reputation of an *El Dorado* sixty or seventy years ago. But the unsubstantial value of the foundation was shown by the events to which we have just alluded. Slavery in Jamaica was not self-sustaining. There was no slave-breeding as a distinct department of the system, which, consequently, depended for its vitality upon the continual infusion of new blood. This the slave trade supplied; and thus, no sooner had that trade been stopped, than the production of sugar fell immensely. Then came Canning's resolutions, which, looking, as they did, to the eventual abolition of Slavery, seriously shook the confidence of capitalists in West India property, causing the abandonment of estates, and a further falling off in the exports to the tune of 7,000 tons of sugar per annum. The indolence of the negro had nothing whatever to do with all this retrogression. He was then under the lash. He was then at the absolute disposal of his master, who could work him, and did work him, day and night. Indeed, so severely were the physical energies of the slaves then taxed, that for some years previous to emancipation the annual returns of slaves made to the Legislature show that a gradual decrease of the slave population of the island was going on. Had Slavery been left alone in Jamaica, the probability is it would have exhausted itself in the course of half a century.

But, to return to our statistics, we find that during the four years of the apprenticeship—a sort of probation for freedom—the exports of sugar averaged only 69,000 tons a year. Here was a further yearly falling off of 26,000 tons; but it must be borne in mind that during the whole of this time the negro was still a slave in reality, working under compulsion, the terrors of the dungeon and the tread-mill having been substituted, with the connivance of unfaithful "Special Magistrates," for the driver's whip. In fact, during the apprenticeship the negro was not permitted to be idle, even had he been so disposed; for his master was resolved upon making the most he could out of him during the short time he had him still in his power. The falling off in sugar production is accounted for by the fact that emancipation was regarded as Jamaica's *coup de grace* by men who had been taught to believe that only by Slavery was it possible for her to prosper; and, consequently, as soon as negro freedom was decreed these made haste to withdraw their capital from the country, and on every hand the cultivation of estates that were burdened with heavy mortgages was abandoned with all convenient speed.

For twelve years subsequent to emancipation, that is from 1839 to 1850, inclusive, the average exports of sugar were 34,000 tons a year. Unencumbered estates held on their way, and were paying well; when, suddenly, in 1846 the adoption of a free-trade policy by the Imperial Government gave another heavy blow to the sugar interest of the West India colonies. This was followed in 1850 by an outbreak of cholera in Jamaica, which raged fearfully for several

months, and almost decimated the laboring population. In the four years dating from 1850 the production of sugar fell off 15 per cent, to be succeeded by a further decline of 6,000 tons per annum from 1854—when the island was again visited with cholera and small-pox—to 1859, in which year the exports of sugar stand at the low figure of 29,000 tons. From that year they began to rise, and until the recent drought with which the island has been visited, were steadily on the increase, so that in 1862 Jamaica exported more sugar by 3,000 tons than she did in 1840, two years after freedom, and by 2,000 tons than she shipped in 1841.

From these figures it is clear that the alleged indolence of the blacks has had nothing to do with the decline of Jamaica's prosperity as a sugar-producing country. That decline commenced at a period long antecedent to the abolition of Slavery in the British West Indies, and is attributable to causes altogether independent of the willingness or the unwillingness of the negro to work for wages. The argument, then, against Freedom drawn from the example of Jamaica, is worth nothing.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

It seems to be no secret that the North Carolina Convention, whose proceedings we have reported from day to day, was a picketed rather than a representative body. Correspondents state that although there was apparent freedom from restraint at the polls, it had previously been intimated in many districts that disloyal candidates would not be permitted to stand. An opposite course was pursued in South Carolina, and the Convention in that State was pretty largely sprinkled with fire-eaters. The difference in the tone of the North Carolina body is due partly to the better character of the State, partly to the influence which certain Generals exercised. It frequently happened that members were chosen by a small vote, because the thorough-going Rebels preferred to abstain from voting till they could vote to please themselves, or, as one worthy phrased it, "till there was no damned Yankee to tell him how to vote!"

While, therefore, there was some pretty loud talk at times, and while there were 19 votes in favor of striking out so much of the ordinance annulling the Secession ordinance as declared the latter invalid always, and nine votes against the passage of the act to a second reading—the North Carolina Convention presents a fair record on the two questions of Slavery and Secession. Like the conventions of Mississippi, Alabama, and South Carolina, it has failed to show any disposition to do any acts but such as are absolutely indispensable to the recognition of the State by the General Government.

The noticeable speeches or speakers are not many. Mr. McIvor of Mecklenburg was one of the most outspoken Rebels on the floor. He thought the Convention was not assembled to pass upon the validity of the act of Secession; that "we had lived, legislated, and fought under that ordinance, and it was a maxim of common law that no people were required to stultify themselves." Hence "silence" was most becoming, and Mr. McIvor was for going home, and letting the ordinance of Secession take care of itself. Mr. N. A. McLean of Robinson agreed with Mr. McIvor so far as to be unwilling to say the act of Secession had always been void, and inquires, "What would be the effect upon the seventeen-year-old boys and the memory of the soldiers whose bones lay bleaching on so many fields, thus to stultify ourselves—to say we went into this struggle without any constitutional protection?" A question easy to ask, but Mr. McLean does not favor us with an answer. It is worth remarking that discussions of this sort went on after it had been voted to raise the Stars and Stripes over the hall, yet nobody, when three days had elapsed, had taken the trouble actually to hoist the flag. Were not the military near by, of whom one might have been borrowed?

The debate on this question of declaring the Secession ordinance *always* null and void took a wide range. The curiosity of it is that members were haunted by a fear of doing something disrespectful to the Convention that passed the act of Secession. Members of the former were members also of this Convention, and they seem to have been a little touchy on this point. Mr. B. F. Moore put this pertinent question, viz.: If the ordinance of 1861 ever had any legal effect, when did it cease to have effect? Was it when Gen. Sherman reached Raleigh, or when? Mr. Boyden of Rowan, referring to the language used in the debate frankly said: "He had lately had an interview with the authorities in Washington, and he had assured them that the newspaper correspondents from North Carolina had no excuse or ground for representing the people of North Carolina as disloyal, but to-day he found that he had gone too far. He saw here that in this Convention this heresy of Secession was not dead, and was liable to be revived again." Under the influence of two or three stirring Union speeches the question was pressed to a vote, and the annulling ordinance finally passed with but two dissenting votes.

The ordinance relating to Slavery was passed unanimously in the following words: "That Slavery and involuntary servitude otherwise than for crimes whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited." Several members wanted to strike out the "forever," but could not carry their point.

In the proceedings before us we find no debate concerning negro testimony or negro suffrage. The question of greatest importance next after Slavery and Secession was the assumption of the Rebel War Debt. A determined effort was made to pledge the State to its payment, or, if that could not be done, to postpone action by the Convention and leave it an open question for the Legislature. At our latest address the question was still unsettled. The Chairman of the Committee on Public and Private Debts reported an ordinance in favor of paying principal and interest of the old debt, and repudiating the war debt, and attempted to

get the Convention to a square vote on that proposition, but failed by 70 to 47. A subsequent attempt "to another debate on the question," says the telegraph—meaning, undoubtedly, an attempt to come to a vote on the main question—was defeated by 52 to 62, and there the matter rests for the present.

EASY STEPS.

A recent National Democratic Convention in Louisiana passed a platform of resolutions. An extract or two will show what easy steps there are from "National Democracy" to Slavery and repudiation. Thus:

STEP FIRST—DEMOCRACY.—That we recognize the National Democracy as the only agent by which radicalism can be successfully met, and this Government restored to its pristine purity and vigor.
 STEP SECOND—PRACTICE OF SLAVERY.—We hold this to be a Government of white people, made and to be perpetuated for the exclusive political benefit of the white race, and in accordance with the constant adjudication of the United States Supreme Court, that people of African descent cannot be considered as citizens of the United States, and that there can, in no event, nor under any circumstances, be any equality between the white and other races.

[This makes the Dred Scott decision the law of the land.]

STEP THIRD—THE WAR—FRAUD, VIOLENCE, CORRUPTION.—We announce emphatically our opinion that the Constitution of 1864 is the creation of fraud, violence and corruption, and is not, in any sense, the expression of the sovereign will of the people of Louisiana; and while we believe that it should be repudiated and abolished as speedily as it can be done legally.

[The Constitution of 1864 was the work of good loyal men who endeavored to save the State when these National Democrats were aiding Lee and Johnson and Dick Taylor.]

STEP FOURTH—PAY THE REBEL DEBT.—The institution of slavery having been effectually abolished in the Southern States, we consider it our right to petition Congress for compensation for all losses sustained by the emancipation policy.

Of course the war and the Rebel Debt were the consequences of the "emancipation policy." So we must pay the bills, or have our own bonds dishonored.

PROTECTION COMENDED TO US BY AN ENGLISHMAN.

Mr. Handel Cossham, one of the English capitalists now in this country, speaking at the New-York Union League Club supper, said:

"No Englishman who had not seen America with his own eyes could have any proper conception of the magnitude of her resources, the rapidity of her progress, nor the great power she wielded as a nation. He was not disposed to make small beer of his native land, for he would be an unworthy son if he did; but he had to acknowledge that America was far ahead of England in her resources and her territory. He thought that if Americans only developed their country's resources in the future as England had Great Britain, their future would be great indeed."

The very essence of truth—the sum of the laws of Economy which underlie the wealth of nations! How did Englishmen, with the harmonious legislation of their Parliament ever seconding their efforts, "develop the resources of Great Britain?" By protecting the domestic manufactures of their island against foreign competition for centuries together, without suspension or relaxation, by every device that lawyers could frame and practical spinners, smelters, and weavers, could suggest. When this persistent policy of Protection was crowned with the success at which it aimed, and England had become the "Workshop of the World," then, and not till then, did she preach to the nations of the world her impudent doctrine of Free Trade—that the way for them to grow rich was to raise raw products for her use at prices she should see fit to pay, and to take from her in exchange manufactured goods at prices she should see fit to charge.

REPEAL VS. RENUNCIATION.

The Constitutional Convention in South Carolina, as all the world and the rest of mankind know, has abolished Negro Slavery and repealed the ordinance of Secession. Daniel O'Connell once unburended the gratitude with which his heart was overlaid to the British Whig ministry, in these memorable words: "Thank you for nothing." We do not repeat this formula of thanksgiving to the most wayward of our erring sisters; we say merely, in all kindness, while you are on the right road, you have not gone far enough. First, as to Secession. The repeal of the ordinance will not do. We do not demand Repeal, but Renunciation. This is not a distinction without a difference, but a distinction involving fundamental principles. It is thoroughly understood by that handful of white loyalists who were true to the Union in its darkest days in South Carolina. We learn that they insist that the action of the Convention was deliberately framed for the purpose of preserving the theory of the right of Secession. Repeal implies an original right to secede; repeal repudiates no future power to reestablish; repeal may be the result of new light, of political expediency, or, as Lee's surrender was, of overpowering necessity. But a renunciation of the right of Secession—a declaration that the ordinance is null and void, and all acts done in pursuance of it are null and void because of its original illegality—this strikes at the root of the Rebellion; it is a distinct official and solemn repudiation of that fatal philosophy, fathered by Calhoun, which led her to worship the cruellest of despotisms and to war against the mildest of Governments. We are not surprised that the educated people of that State should be desirous to "save what remains of this contest;" it would be unreasonable to expect them to change completely in the twinkling of a new era that has so suddenly been thrust upon them; but remembering the terrible cost at which we have paid the results of their favorite heresy under foot, we must demand that it be not disarmed only, but killed and confined and buried. It is stated in Charleston that the bones of John C. Calhoun were removed from their grave, during the progress of the siege, at a time when it was feared that the city would fall, and that, after one or two days of overground repose, they were taken to Columbia and buried there. Having profaned the grave of Lieut. Bradford, these people believed that we would be guilty of a similar outrage on the body of their prophet! It seems to us that the Convention is playing at this ghastly game again. Rebellion, its birth-place in Charleston, having failed to save their cause, they have carried it to Columbia and seek to preserve it there.

Gen. Slocum thinks that if the Freedmen's Bureau was suppressed there would be as much justice done to the negro by the Southern Courts

as there is at the North. Gov. Adams of South Carolina, in his message to the Legislature in 1865, has a word to say on this subject which will hardly be regarded as fanatical. He says:

"The administration of our laws, in relation to our colored population by our courts of magistrates and sheriffs, as these courts are at present constituted, could hardly be reformed. Their decisions are RAILED in conformity with justice or humanity."

Judge O'Neill, in his report to the Legislature on the slave code of South Carolina, which was printed by order of the Governor, gives exactly similar testimony. Whom shall we believe?

The nomination of Major-Gen. Banks by the Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District of Massachusetts, establishes an important precedent in favor of the English system of selecting candidates for the National Council for any part of the country. As Congressional talent is not always distributed geographically, this system will enable minorities to command the highest talent to represent their views; and it seems to us the most effective method of securing an early and adequate hearing for struggling truths. For example: Supposing that in a given district a certain unrecognized political truth had been accepted so generally by the people that they were anxious to have it represented in Parliament or Congress, it might happen—it often does happen—that there might be no man within their territorial limits who was fitted to do it justice in a great national body. They would have candidates a plenty of course; but when they might send Mills, Fawcett or Hughes in England, or Emerson, Cary or Bryant in America, why then be forced by a mere custom to send Tom, Dick or Harry from their immediate neighborhood? Whether Gen. Banks technically lost his residence in Massachusetts or not, it is certain that he was supported by many who were indifferent to the fact; who voted for him not because he was living in the district, but because he was their representative man. It is a good precedent.

The Virginia Election.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
 CUMTERTVILLE, Va., Oct. 14, 1865.

Gov. Pierpont's efforts for conciliation are decided failures. Union men refuse to be controlled by those who are enemies of the United States. What little Unionism is developed lies on the surface. It is a mere pretense to get representatives in Congress, so as to coalesce with the Northern Copperheads to embarrass the Government.

Sufficient returns have been received to warrant the opinion that about one-half to two-thirds of the representatives elected on Thursday last to Congress will be able to take the test oath required by Congress before they can be admitted.

Dist. I. It is supposed Mr. Cusick of Accomac will be chosen, and can take the oath.

II. L. H. Chandler, formerly United States Attorney for Eastern Virginia, is chosen, and can take the oath. Mr. Chandler is a Maine man, of fine ability, and thorough Union, but found it necessary, in order to secure his election, to take strong grounds against negro suffrage. Whether he is opposed to giving them the right of testifying in court, and otherwise acknowledging them as citizens, time will develop.

III. B. Johnson Harbor of Orange is elected. He is a son of the late James Barbour of the Supreme Court of the United States; a gentleman of fine character, and (it is understood) has been always opposed to the Rebellion, and can take the oath. Mr. J. S. Pendleton of Culpepper—of no politics except his own—was most decidedly beaten.

IV. Robert Ridgeway, formerly one of the Editors of *The Richmond Whig*, is elected. He counseled the people to keep steady until their Representatives in Congress were elected, and they could get rid of military rule; then they could talk. *The Richmond Whig* was suppressed for a short time by the military, because of some offensive articles written by him, but subsequently allowed to go on. He can take the oath.

V. The district is very close between C. L. Mosby and Col. Robert E. Wetherill. If Mr. Mosby is elected, he can take the oath.
 VI. A. H. H. Stuart, of Augusta, is doubtless elected. He "would feel himself disgraced to take the Congressional oath," considering it unconstitutional. At Rockingham Court, a few days ago, he said: "Oh, how I loved the old flag! But when I saw my brothers' sons, and my nephews, and my neighbors' sons in the fight, I must confess my sympathies were with the South. Oh, how I loved the old flag! But I would not degrade myself by taking the oath. The urgency having passed away, it will be repealed." The people believed him, and Mr. Lewis—a thorough Union man who could take the oath—is defeated by a large majority.

VII. R. T. Conrad of Winchester is doubtless elected. He would not state whether he would take the oath or not; but it is understood that he cannot. He was a member of the Virginia Convention, and voted against the Ordinance of Secession, but subsequently signed it, and, after a short recess, returned to Richmond and performed legislative duties in the Convention, in the absence of the Legislature, to prepare the State for defense against the United States. He is a honorable man, but is understood as opposed to taking the oath.

Mr. Lewis McKenzie, the Union candidate in this district, refused to give his own opinion on the subject of Negro Suffrage, leaving the whole question to the States. He takes the ground that it was a matter Congress had nothing to do with. The Union men of this district supported him pretty generally, although in some precincts of Fairfax County they refused to open the polls or vote, because they considered that Gov. Pierpont had sold out the Union men of the State to the Rebels, and in consequence they wish Congress to upset the Governor's structure and commence de novo the foundation on which it is laid being weak and its constructors incompetent.

VIII. It is supposed Mr. Hoge of Montgomery, a Union man, is elected.

It is supposed that not two-thirds of the members of the Senate and House of Delegates elected are eligible. The balance may have to wait a while outside until the Legislature repeals that provision of the Constitution which the voters on the 12th ordered done away, so that hereafter every man, whether he held a seat in a Rebel Legislature or Congress, is eligible to any office in Virginia. The greatest enemy of the Government is reinstated. Such is the work of Gov. Pierpont and his plant Legislature.

We shall soon see what rights the colored people of Virginia have that a white man is bound to respect. If the Legislature will promptly repeal the Black Code of Virginia, allow colored men to testify in court, to sue and be sued, and otherwise treated as citizens, they can wait awhile for the right of suffrage. It may not come this year or next; but it will come sooner or later. The Union men of Virginia look to Congress—shall they look in vain—to see that all things are done decently and in order. They think that President Johnson has forgotten that he was in the wilderness himself not a very long time since, and that those now praising and flatter him were his bitterest enemies.

FAIRFAX.

SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.—The time of the annual inspection of this regiment has been changed to Friday, the 20th inst., when it will be reviewed by the Inspector-General on Washington square, at 3 p. m.